NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.-TWELVE PAGES.

LEE DESIRES HIM IN THE PROVINCE, GOVERNORS OF LUZON PROVINCES AS-LUDLOW IN THE CITY

TROUBLE OVER THE SALE OF STREET RAIL- TO OFFER LIVES AND PROPERTY TO INSURGENT

ROADS-GAMBLERS HOPING FOR RE-STORED PRIVILEGES.

INT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Havana, Jan. 6.—Generals Lee and Ludlow are still pulling in opposite directions over the insurgent General Menocal. No definite steps have yet been taken for policing the province outside of the city. General Lee wants Menocal to assist in the work and in reorganizing the municipal governments where reorganization is necesor Mayor. It developed to-day that Menocal resigned his commission some time ago, not for the purpose of accepting a place under to an arrangement by which Menocal a place in Havana under General thout losing his rank. The only imactuating them by sending Generals Cardenas and Betancourt to visit Gomez in Santa Clara to

to take up his quarters near Havana. ing reports are published in the newspapers here about the probability of the insurgents receiving a part of their pay out of prospective custom-house receipts. An authoritative

The lifle element in Havana is fretting over rerictions on the various forms of gambling. One of the newspapers demands the restoration of the lettery, on the ground that American military control, being temporary, has no right to interfere with institutions of the people, which are

Urbano have called a meeting for to-morrow to for failing to comply with Civil Governor De Castro's decree ordering a public sale, but none of the officials have been arrested. The New-York syndicate claims that, being in possession, its title is perfected and will be upheld.

"KING'S HOLIDAY" IN HAVANA.

REGATTA OF AMERICAN SAILORS GEN. ERAL BROOKE'S REFORMS

it was observed here just as though there national government at Malolos, were Spanish rule in Cuba. The business houses were closed, but the Americans kept the public SHIPS AND SUPPLIES FOR DEWEY.

board the United States battle-ship Texas to witness the regatta this afternoon. Punch was served, and there was dancing. The following

by the Arethusa.
r ten-oared cutters, firemen, for a
the Coronet—Won by the Texas.
or four-oared dingles, for a Coronet

med that diplomas to graduates of the Unito the rector of the University and the directors | a few weeks on her way to join his flee to grant diplomas hereafter without a diploma

At the request of General Brooke, the Bank of Spain has reported as to the amount of the primary school funds it holds on deposit. The bank has \$35.200 in paper currency, worth about six cents on the dollar, \$101 in silver and \$77 in copper. The teachers have been unpaid for a long time, the arrears varying in individual

cases, according to political influence.

Nothing can be done at present for education, sanitation or road building. Everything must wait until Generals Brooke and Ludlow and their staffs can get a definite grasp of perplexing situations. There is an innumerable company of volunteer advisers always available always suggesting tearing up everything and substituting something new. The courts are an intricate subject. Probably one or two Cuban lawyers will be retained to aid Judge-Advocate to act as a tribunal of last resort.

The 2d Illinois Battallon, under Major W. P. Duzenberry, row at Cienfuegos, where Major Duzenberry raised the United States flag on Tuesday, will soon return to Havana Province for service under Major-General Lee.

The United States guards at San Severino | mands Fortress, Matanzas, found a prisoner in an obscure cell, who had been three days without food. The Spaniards had neglected to release

General Maximo Gomez has arrived at Remedies. Brigadier-General José Miguel Gomez salled for New-York to-day.

The funeral service over the body of Colonel W. H. Mabry, of the 1st Texas, took place yesterday. The coffin, draped with the Stars and Stripes, rested in front of the Colonel's tent. The 1st Texas acted as an escort, and the services were tead by the chaplain. The body was

brought to Havana last night and placed tem-porarily in a vault in the Colon Cemetery. Further particulars concerning the shooting of a negro by the United States paired on Wednes-day night show that Privates Weiss and Cox, of Company E. Sth Infantry arrested a negro who had in his possession a Krag-J register bayonet. On his way to see the concerning and On his way to juil the man tried to escape and was ordered to halt in English. As he continued running, Welss fired a shot in the air. This did not stop the negro, and Welss shot him through the heart. Welss has been arrested, pending an immire its contraction.

inquiry into the case.

The United States Military Commissioners gave a farewell concert and dance at the Trocha Hotel last night. A number of well-known Cubans and Spanlards were present.

SANTIAGO'S PLEA FOR EQUALITY. POPULACE AROUSED OVER THE CUSTOMS ORDER

-TROOPS HELD READY.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 6.—To-day being a holiday, there were many small gatherings in the streets and several mass-meetings. Everywhere the popular cry, growing out of the friction over the money-concentration order, now suspended, is, "God created Santiago equal to Havana!" There has been considerable excitement, and, though there was little likelihood of trouble, Colonel Beacom, in the absence of General Wood, has the United States troops ready

to act at a moment's notice in case of an emer-Sency.
The United States gunboat Hist, formerly heen ordered No. Meam yacht Thespia, has been ordered North, and will leave Santiago to-morrow.

MENOCAL BADLY WANTED, REBELS GROWING BOLDER.

SEMBLE AT MALOLOS.

LEADERS-COLORED ACCOUNT OF

HOHO'S CAPTURE. Mantla Jan 6 .- A dispatch to the "Indepen-

dencia" from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino Government, says the Governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the President and Government. Continuing, the dispatch

"They say they fought only for the independence of the Filipinos, and are now unwilling to

surrender to strangers." Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, issued on Wednesday by Major-General Otis, the "Independencia," which is a native paper, says the problem presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the Amerion the ground that the people here are not destrous of absorption into American nationality, or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying General Miller," and while expressing hope for a pacific termination of the crisis hints of

The official organ, the "Republica," is less aggressive, but indisposed to accept the suggestions of General Otis in their entirety. The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to

omment on the situation. The California regiment is still on board the transports here, awaiting orders.

Hong Kong, Jan. 6.—The newspapers here publish the following dispatch from Iloilo, evi-

dently from a Filipino source: When the Americans arrived at Iloilo they found absolutely no looting upon the part of the Filipine forces or conduct of any kind unworthy of civilized people. In conformity with their agreement with the Spaniards the Filipinos en- and he was willing to bring the question to a tered Hoilo in an orderly manner and formally hoisted the Filipino flag. The Americans found take further steps against the sale of the road a good government established, and meeting with the complete approval of the foreign residents. The postoffice, customs and other deentire control of the Filipinos. This disposes of the allegation of the inclination of the Filipinos gentleman from Kentucky was serious in his to loot and kill. The Filipinos occupied Ilollo desire to withdraw the appropriation for the the same humane principles which have guided their actions against their Spanish op-

The correspondent adds that the reports of an opposition republic having been established are sion. If the law itself was vicious it should be refuted by the facts that the Governor and General commanding at Hoilo have assured the American delegates from the warships that they Havana, Jan. 6.-This being "King's Holiday" | could settle nothing without orders from the

TO BE SENT TO HIM.

Washington, Jan. 6 (Special) -The Navy Department received a long cipher cable dispatch | mored order amending the law. from Admiral Dewey to-day, making requisitions for ships and supplies urgently needed on | were obliged to resort to indirection because for six-cored gigs, for the American | the request he has made several times in the | them from getting the main proposition squarelast few weeks, that additional light draught by before the House. gunbouts should be sent to him, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Long informed him ately by way of Suez, and other vessels would follow when they could be spared. A reply was rnor-General Brooke is penetrating the sent to the Admiral to-day that the Bennington. fringe of the educational question. To-day he now on her way from Honolulu to make surveys at Guam, would be ordered to Manila in should be assailed. He admitted there was regime by the Governor-General, and subjected now repairing at Portsmouth, N. H., would felto a tax of \$450 each. He has issued instructions | low the Castine through the Mediterranean in

Secretary Long added a request to Admiral tax. Three hundred young men are now in at- Dewey to designate specifically any other gunboats he desired, in order that the Department might gratify him, if possible. The authorities recognize the advisability of sending all the gunboats that can be spared to the Asiatic Station, on account of their adaptability to service in the archipelago, but, in addition to the Concord and Petrel, which are now at Iloilo, the Helena is at Port Said on her way to Manila, and Admiral Dewey now has in commission the Callao, the Manila, the Culgoa and the Barcelo, which he captured from the Spaniards, and in a few weeks the Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Cuba, which he raised and sent to Hong Kong, scinded. When the law was originally passed will be manned by the crews sent out on the

Buffalo. He also has the captured gunboats Leyte and Mindanao awaiting crews, and when the Machias, the Castine and the Bennington join him he will have thirty vessels under his command, not counting the Oregon and the Iris, Dudley in preparing a plan for a Supreme Court | which will soon be at Honoiulu, awaiting orders to go to his support. Such a large fleet has never in times of peace been under the has never in times of peace been under the command of a single American officer, but the Department has such confidence in the Admiral's judgment that it will not hesitate to send him any further reinforcements that he demands

In his dispatch to-day Admiral Dewey calls for large quantities of plug tobacco, scap and American food. It will be remembered that soon after the destruction of Montolo's fleet the Admiral cabled for forty thousand bars of soap, finding he could buy none in Asiatic waters. This supply has either been exnausted or the Admiral is determined to have a fresh supply on hand before it gives out, in order that there shall be no uncleanliness in his fleet. His demand for more plug tobacco is explained in letters which have recently reached Washington from officers of the fleet, telling how fired the men are of Philippine cigars, and how they miss their sweetenel navy plug and their clay pipes. To carry these needed supplies the Department decided to-day to fit up the auxiliary cruiser Yankee or her sister ship the France, and load them full of necessities, sending them to Manila by way of the Suez Canal. These vessels are now at League Island, out one of them can be sent around to New-York and made ready to start in the next two weeks. In his dispatch to-day Admiral Dewey calls start in the next two weeks.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION AT WORK.

BEHRING SEA AND FISHERIES QUESTIONS CON-SIDERED.

High Commission held a brief session to-day, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, present. The joint session was followed by a meeting of the Behring Sea Committee, which is still engaged in the discussion of the seal problem. There was another sub-committee meeting in the afterwas another noon on the Northern fisheries. This committee's work will be of great importance to the New-England coast States, dealing as it does with all the problems of the Northern coast fischeries, which have long been a source of friction between the American and Canadian authorities.

CEMENT TRUST PLANS DROPPED.

Negotiations for e combination of several large firms engaged in the manufacture of cement were begun recently, and there have been reports that the trust to be formed would take in so many of the trust to be formed would take in so many of the firms as to have control of the cement business in this city. A representative of cement firms, who is in a position to know the facts, said yesterday that the negotiations had been abandoned for the present and the combination might not be formed.

MERIT SYSTEM ASSAILED. MR. CROKER FOR EXPANSION DELAWARE DEADLOCK BROKEN. CLASH OVER PEACE TREATY

HOUSE REFUSES MONEY FOR THE CIVIL

VOTE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE LIKE-LY TO BE REVERSED-A LIVELY DEBATE ON THE WORKINGS OF THE LAW

Washington Ian 6-The anti-Civil Service reformers won a victory in the House to-day. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and when the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission was reached, Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but has invariably failed. But to-day the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a direct vote on the proposition, and were therefore compelled to these appeals failed to bring out the full of the opposition, though the motion to strike out was carried by a narrow majority, 67 to 61. This was in Committee of the Whole where no record is made of the vote. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would motion to strike out were Messrs. Evans (Rep., Ky.), Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), Linney (Rep., N. C.), Brown (Rep., Ohio) and Marsh (Rep., Ill.). Its opponents were Messrs, Moody (Rep., Mass.), Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), Fleming (Dem., Ga.), Brosius (Rep., Penn.), Henderson (Rep., Iowa) and Dolliver (Rep.,

In the general debate on the bill Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) delivered a speech against ex-

MR. EVANS STARTS THE FIGHT

When Mr. Evans moved to strike out the appropriation he briefly reviewed the struggle against the extension of the Civil Service law. It had outgrown its original bounds, he said. test by cutting off the appropriation for the Commission. He was not a spoilsman. He believed in merit and in the improvement of the public service, but he was opposed to life tenure | and in the future dominate any emergency? and he was opposed to the present conduct of

Mr. Moody said he could not believe that the Civil Service Commission. He hoped that the debate would not touch on the merits of the law, but would be confined to the proposition to wipe out the appropriation for the Commisattacked directly and manfully. To cut off the appropriation would be a reproach to Congress. it was mere boy's play.

Mr. Dockery said that any attempt to nullify the law by declining to appropriate for the Commission would fail. It might embarrass the Commission, but the Commissioners could go nto the courts and sue for their salaries under Captain Sigshee had a thousand guests on ALL THE GUNBOATS THAT CAN BE SPARED | the law. The whole purpose of this amendment, he charged, was to create an agitation which would compel the President to issue the ru-

Mr. Linney said that the opponents of the law The Admiral reiterated some secret, mysterious influence prevented

MR. GROSVENOR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Grosvenor said that for twelve years he had seen this annually recurring motion made, and each year it had been met with the arguthe time, place or manner in which the law some virtue in the argument. But deny that the Civil Service law had overreached itself. It had throttled the appointing power of the Government. Men who supported it when it became a law never dreamed it would be car-ried to the extent to which it had been carried. ried to the extent to which it had been carri-He favored the Evans bill for a modification He favored the Evans bill for a modification of the law which would restrict it to something approaching the original purpose, and at the be-ginning of this Congress more than one hundred Republican members, a majority of the major-ity of the House, had agreed to support that bill. But they had been unable to secure consid-eration for the bill, and their actions had been criticised, their motives impugned and their good

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM.

said that what the opponents of the present sys- administration of affairs in Cuba. There seems Mr. Hepburn in support of the amendment tem desired could be accomplished by the President if some of the existing orders were re- people of Santiago as to the policy of the Govten thousand offices covered the largest estimate any of its supporters dreamed could be brought any of its apportune. To-day seventy-two thou-sand clerks were within the classified service. He was not opposed to honest Civil Service re-form, but to the humbug which masqueraded under that name. For sixteen years, he said, the friends of the law prevented action in the House plan for handling receipts in the island. Il to modify or repeal it.

on a bill to modify or repeal it.

Mr. Hopkins opposed the amendment, saying that if a majority of the House favored a bill for the repeal of the law it had the power to secure

On a rising vote the division stood 54 ayes and 55 noes.

Mr. Evans demanded tellers, and the rising vote was reversed, the motion to strike out being carried-67 to 61. Mr. Moody gave notice that he would demand an aye and no vote in the committee then rose, and at clock the House adjourned.

ANXIOUS FOR A DECISION.

CONGRESSMEN WHO WENT INTO THE ARMY WANT TO KNOW THEIR STATUS.

Washington, Jan. 8 (Special).—Messrs, Wheeler, olson and Robbins, whose fittes to seats in the House of Representatives are questioned by the the resolution can be to have the matter decided as is indifferent on the subject. Speaker Reed and Sergeant-at-Arms Russell are also hoping for a speedy decision. None of the Representatives who accepted and acted under commissions in the military service have drawn their salaries as Repreand none of them have sought to exercise their official functions as members of the House. Major Robbins's case is a somewhat peculiar one. He was honorably mustered out of the Army before Congress reassembled last month, and, as he exthe season of the would be glad to know "where he is to." He is no longer borne on any Army muster oil, and does not know whether his name should a kept on the roll of the House of Representatives le was not renominated for Congress last fail, and no term for which he was elected will expire on large 3. presses it, he would be glad to know "where he is

March 2.

The salaries of Representatives in Congress are paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House on certificates signed and issued by the Speaker. Under the circumstances and until a decision has been reached by the House, the Speaker will not feel justified in issuing salary certificates to the members mentioned, and of course the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot pay their salaries except on such certification.

DISTINCTION AND DIFFERENCE.
Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moët & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moët & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Advi.

THE POLICY, HE SAYS, IS PATRIOTIC AND THE ONLY SAFE ONE.

HE BELIEVES IN HOLDING "WHATEVER POS-SESSIONS WE HAVE GAINED BY ANNEXA-

TION, PURCHASE OR WAR"-THE

16-TO-1 QUESTION HE DE-

Richard Croker sent the following statement to "The New-York Journal" yesterday, with the re-

'Every man, in my opinion, should' express himself clearly on the great question of the day. feated William Thorp, candidate of the Addicks That question is National expansion, which has been the mainspring of this Nation and the pollcy of the Democracy since the Nation's birth. factions of Republicans were united on Shep-The views which follow are mine personally, and herd, the candidate. Six ballots were taken for I write them as a private individual.

"I believe in expansion; I believe in holding

only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This orous. Every patriotic American, and every

Democrat in particular, should favor expansion. Jefferson was an expansionist; otherwise he distance is no argument against expansion. "We spend millions annually for missionar;

work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions, and make the people of our new lands good, law-abiding citizens, who in time will be England, for example. The people of this little come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to lems than we have had occasion to in the past,

"We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, and build up a country rivalling in grandeur and patriotism our own

"I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would spect our laws and our Constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the

r flag even to suggest that oples we have released from bondage, or, what ould be more disgraceful, that we should offer sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in conseilized as a door-mat by the Powers of

e world.

This is too great a question to be considered a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our ople want their rights protected; they will not ture on the cost. Bring it down to local government. In the case of street-cleaning the cry with our possessions; the people want the prop-erties acquired by war protected. They will pay

sion as a citizen's sacred right.
"I think the 16-to-1 question, as outlined in the Chicago platform, a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16-to-1 question in our platand the result is that we elected every one

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN CUBAN CUS-TOMS REGULATIONS UNTIL CENERAL WOOD ARRIVES

Washington, Jan. 6 .- The Cabinet at its meeting to-day gave special consideration to the to be a misunderstanding among some of the ernment with respect to the expenditure of money collected from internal revenue and customs sources. It is not believed that General Wood misunderstands the purposes of the Government, but in any event nothing will be done in the matter until he arrives here. Then an effort will be made to arrive at some general seems certain, however, that all moneys disbursed must pass through a central head, and that under no circumstances can any particular city or section be allowed to expend all its collections to the neglect of other sections. General Wood, however, will receive a proper and probably a sufficient allowance for Santiago Province, but full consideration is certain to be given to sections which collect little or nothing from customs. It is likely that soon after General Wood's return to Santiago the Governors of the provinces will be instructed to assemble for a discussion of their needs for administrative purposes and for pressing internal improvements. Thus, it is expected, a fair and equitable distribution of the funds collected in the Island

will be secured. No change has been made in the original order issued by the War Department for the regulation of the customs. Any modification made by the Havana authorities, therefore, in favor of Santiago was nothing more than a recurrence tof a proper construction of that order. It was said at once at the War Department, when attention was called to the complaint that the funds received at Santiago were being sent to Havana, that if this were done it was something not called for by the order, which in terms called only for a report to Havana of the business of the sub-ports. It is not the intention of the authorities here to modify the plan laid down for the regulation of the customs, and it certainly will not be attempted to erect as many independent governments in Cuba as there are provinces, as has been proposed.

independent governments in Cuba as there are provinces, as has been proposed.

No news of special interest has been received by the Cabinet from Hollo. Although much interested in the progress of affairs there, the Administration has full confidence in its representatives on the ground, and no further action will be taken until something further is learned as to the situation. As soon as the peace treaty is ratified by the Senate, the President, it is expected, will make any necessary changes in matters of administration, to the end that his instructions to General Otis, by him proclaimed to the people, may be fully carried out in letter and spirit.

CANADIAN SEALER VIOLATED LAW. San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The revenue cutter Rich-

Canadian sealer Enterprise attempted to leave the harbor in defiance of the law, and, with a customs officer on board, the Rush cleared for action and started in pursuit, overtaking the Enterprise outside the Heads. The Enterprise is liable to seizure and a heavy fine for being in American waters without having made proper entry. She put in here in distress some time ago, and sailed, but later returned to port.

DEMOCRATS, DEFEAT THE ADDICKS MEN-SENATOR GRAY WILL PROBA-BLY SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Dover, Del., Jan. 6 (Special).-The deadlock which had existed in the Delaware House of Representatives since Tuesday was broken this morning, when Theodore F. Clark (regular Republican) was elected Speaker upon the first ballot taken for the day, it being the ninety-first ballot in the session. Clark received the full vote of the regular Republicans, and was further supported by eight Democrats, giving him the required eighteen votes for election. He de-A clerk was elected on the first ballot, as both

a sergeant-at-arms, finally resulting in the election of Andrew J. Sham, regular Republican, of whatever possessions we have gained by annex- Wilmington. Four ballots were required to elect

of the House, whereupon business was at once begun by the two bodies. The Secretary of State was admitted, and read the Governor's message. After other routine business the As-sembly adjourned until Monday. The ending of this heated contest, the first of the kind ever a Republican United States Senator, but that George Gray, Democrat, will be returned to the Senate.

ment to-night, at his home, in Georgetown: We have nothing to do with Democrats, therefore there is nothing to lament. Union Republicans have learned never to be discouraged. Regarding the coming election for United States Senator, I will simply say that we will hold a caucus ment to-night, at his home, in Georgetown tor, I will simply say that we will hold a caucus on Monday, January 16, to which we invite all the Republican Assemblymen. We shall there the Republican Assemblymen. We shall the propose a candidate who is in every way qualified and has the support of a clear majority of the Republicans. If the so-called regulars spurn him and the wishes of the majority, we shall go down like man, as we did in the House organization, fighting for our rights."

WIETING TO BE REAPPOINTED.

THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULT-URE WILL CONTINUE IN OFFICE.

Albany, Jan. 6 (Special) -Governor Roosevelt today received a large number of petitions from memhers of the State Agricultural Society favoring the renomination of Charles A. Wieting, the pre-

too liberal application of water to milk and pretoo many tubs of oleomargarine. Another of its some slight proportion of apple juice to the

and may be considered one of the chief political, bureaus of the State government. Mr. Wieting was appointed by Governor Monton as a reward for his efficient work in securing for Mr. Morton the support of members of the State Grange. He is a retired farmer and owner of a stone quarry near Cobleskii. He favored the establishment of sugar-beet cultivation in this State. One sugar-beet factory is in operation at Rome.

A NOVEL TRIP FOR THE GOVERNOR.

HE COMES DOWN THE HUDSON ON SUPER-INTENDENT HARRINGTON'S OBSER-

VATION ENGINE. Governor Roosevelt made a novel trip to New-York from Albany yesterday afternoon.

ernor missed a train and was at the station waiting for the train which usually leaves Albany at before 2 p. m. Division Superintendent Harrington on a private engine, with passenger accommoda-tions. The invitation was accepted, and the Govsome cab is built up on the engine, with easy seats inside, and excellent opportunity is afforded for sight-seeing from the big glass windows. The engine made a rapid trip, and from his seat up on top of the swiftly moving machine the Governor got a view of the scenery along the route through the rain and mist that the regular car windows do not afford. The start from Albany was at 2:10 p. m. and the engine arrived in New-York at 5:01 p. m. As soon as the Governor recibed the city he jumped into a carriage and was driven to his sister's home. In Madison-ave. The Governor's visit to the city at the present time is partly for the purpose of conferring with prominent Republicans about appointments that are to be made, and which are avaiting decision. The Governor will see Sentator Platt. Eithu Root, B. B. Odell, ir. Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, John Proctor Clarke, Lemuel E. Quigz and others to-lay. He will spend the most of his time at No. 689 Madison-ave., while he is in the city. not afford. The start from Albany was at 2:10 p. m.

of his time at No 689 Madison-ave, while he is in the city.
Governor Roosevelt last night attended the Twelfth Night celebration at the Century Club. There was a large attendince of hovined guests at the club, and the festivity was kept up until a late hour. Before he went to the club the Governor said his conferences to-day would have reference to the selection of a suitable man for the office of State Superintealent of Public Works.

A large number of the members of the club were arrayed in costumes of Shakespearian characters. At the door were stationed three stalwart colored men, arrayed as Sheks, who divided their time in keeping out outsiders and piloting the merry-makers to the beer tunnel. On one side of the entrance was the legend. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them; take to thyself the trick of singularity. As Governor Roosevelt entered the club, this was pointed out to him, and he read it and laughed.

ROOSEVELT'S STAFF COMPLETE.

ADJUTANT TREADWELL APPOINTED TO FILL THE ONLY VACANCY.

Governor Roosevelt has completed his military staff by the appointment of Harry Hayden Treadwell, battailon adjutant of the 22d Regiment

The staff as originally formed was published exclusively in The Tribune. It includes among the four aides-de-camp from civil life General Howard Carroll, General Carroll failed to qualify, and dedined to become a civilian aid, with the rank of colonel, after years of service with the rank brigadier-general, and Governor Roosevelt filled the place by transferring Lieutenant David S. Ingelof the 112th Regiment, from the National Guard aides-de-camp to the civilian group. This left a place among the ten National Guard aidesde-camp vacant, and the place has now been filled by the appointment of Adjutant Treadwell. Governor Roosevelt having retained Colonel George C Freadwell, Governor Black's military secretary, in

family.

The youngest alde-de-camp has been a member of the 22d Regiment since May 14, 1877, when he enlisted in Company K. He became corporal April 8, 1879, sergeant, December 12, 1881, second fleutenant, April 8, 1889; first fleutenant, March 10, 1890, and adjutant, May 25, 1883.

MR. DINGLEY MUCH WORSE.

PHYSICIANS HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.

Washington, Jan. 6.-The condition of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, who has been ill with pneumonia for almost a week, has to-night his physicians hold out little if any hope for recovery.

Although the lung has improved considerably and the cough lessened, the effects of the diseese have so weakened the system as to decrease

the vitality to an alarming extent. The poison has permeated the whole system, rendering it less able to stand the terrible strain.

Much of the day the patient was delirious and appeared to be uttering extracts from speeches he has made on the tariff question in the House. He was conscious only when aroused. The physicians say there must be a radical change one way or another very soon.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

REGULAR REPUBLICANS, WITH THE AID OF THE SENATE ASKS FOR THE INSTRUC-TIONS TO COMMISSIONERS.

MR. HOAR'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED - MR.

DAVIS WANTED IT REFERRED TO COMMITTEE, BUT WITHDREW!

Washington, Jan. 6.-The only clash in the

Senate to-day over the questions involved in the extension of American sovereignty over Porto Rico and the Philippines, came rather unexto make public the instructions given by him through the State Department to the Commissioners who negotiated the freaty of Paris. The Massachusetts Senator also asked that the correspondence which passed between the Commissioners and the Government in the progress of the negotiations should be communi

Mr. Davis, the chairman of the Foreign Re lations Committee, following the usual cours suggested that the resolution should be passed upon by his committee before being put to & vote. He therefore made a motion to refer, which summary disposition of the resolution was able Massachusetts unti-expansionist maintained that a mere request for information, which left it entirely to the President's judgment whether to comply or not, could do no possible harm, and should be agreed to as & matter of courtesy without the intervention of

So strong was Mr. Hoar's appeal for the immediate passage of the resolution that after going into executive session Mr. Davis withdrew his motion to refer, and the request went to the President. The skirmish had no special significance, except in showing the strenuousness of Mr. Hear's purpose to assail the treaty at all possible points and to arm himself in advance with material for debate.

The treaty itself was not taken up formally by the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning, for the reason that a quorum could not be obtained before the hour came for the meeting of the Senate.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Hoar, calling upon the President, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interests, to con municate to the Senate the instructions he had iven the Commissioners who negotiated the passed between him and the Department of State and the Commissioners, and the reports made by the Commissioners either to him or to the Department of State, was laid before the Senate early in

he session. Mr. Davis, one of the Commissioners and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the resolution be referred to that committee. Mr. Hoar-Mr. President, I object to such a reference of the resolution. It seems to me that the Senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution, if, in the judgment of the President it would be proper to communicate it.

Davis-I hope the motion will prevail. Mr. Hoar then reiterated his expression of bellef that the information asked for by the resolution was perfectly proper to give to the Senate, explaining that the resolution was in the ordinary

form of such requests.

Mr. White-The resolution is not in Mr. Hoar-Not at all. The communication information is entirely within the discretion of the

should be referred to the Committee on Foreign t do not know of any," replied Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Allen, addressing Mr. Davis, said: "Why should the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?" ters which are still pending before that committee. It would be unprecedented, at least in my experi-

ence, not to refer the resolution in accordance with Before the debate could proceed further, Mr. Davis said: "I desire, Mr. President, to enter a privileged motion. I move that the doors of the

Senate be closed." The motion was seconded by Mr. Gallinger and

the Senate went into secret session. In the secret legislative session the proceedings continued on the same lines as in the open session Mr. Hoar making a brief speech on the subject. He was not interrupted, and when he had finished the Senate agreed to the resolution calling for the instructions to the Commissioners without a division. Mr. Hoar insisted that other members of the Senate had as much right to full information as the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and urged that it was derogatory to their dignity as Senators not to supply all the light that

Mr. Davis said that he had no objection to the adoption of the resolution, except that he considered it unnecessary. He believed the President would furnish all the information that could be given without injury to the interests of the country without any special request, hence the passage

of the resolution was superfluous. When the Senate went into open session again Mr. Caffery spoke on the joint resolution offered by Mr. Vest, declaring that under the Constitution of the United States no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently

MR. CAFFERY SPEAKS AGAINST EXPANSION.

Mr. Caffery's speech was a constitutional argument in support of the declarations of the resolution. "We have heard," he said, "some startling doctrines as to the power of the United States to establish governments in foreign territory acquired by the United States announced on this floor." He declared that these doctrines were more arbitrary than any which had ever before been heard in the United States Congress. They conferred on Congress a supreme power-a despotic power, unlimited

and unrestricted.

He quoted from the speech of Mr. Platt, to which his aidress was an answer, that part of the Connecticut Senator's statement of the powers of the United States in which he maintained that the right to acquire foreign territory was inherent and without limitation, and that the power to esinherent and a sovereign right. "Here," said Mr. Caffery, "the baid proposition is advanced that the office, he will have two Treadwells in his military | right to govern is broad and imperial, and without limitation by our Constitution. If the argument advanced by the Senator from Connecticut be true and sound then the individual rights of man are to be held by the United States under a Congressional despotism. Our Constitution knows no despotism; it sedulously provides against des ism; but right here is a despotism of the most flagrant possible character."

Mr. Caffery then made an elaborate argument to show that heretofore it had been the unvarying policy of this Government to obtain from the governed their consent before the reins of government were drawn over them. He said in conclusion: The history of the world shows that God has set the bounds where the different peoples of the earth undergone a marked change for the worse, and shall ablde. When I look at the conditions of the world I am unalterably convinced that no perma-nent sway can be held by the white man over the black man in the subtropics except by a strong military and cruel despotism.

Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua Canal bill and explained the modifications agreed on by the committee to the amendments offered by Mr. Berry before the holiday recess. At the request of Mr.

hefore the holiday recess. At the request of arc.
Morgan the bill as modified and amended was
ordered to be printed.
Mr. Allison said he hoped no vote would be
asked for to-day as, if he understood the amendments offered by Mr. Berry, they were substantiality an appropriation of public money for the construction of the canal, and provision should be